

with, yet he is left to languish. Raze the Walls! is working to make sure that travesties like the one perpetrated on Sekou never happen again. Sekou stands with those of us struggling for a better world free of the racism and injustice that have put him in a cage; the symptoms of a sick society in which we all suffer. We urge you to work with us to gain freedom for this revolutionary brother.

Raze the Walls! and Moncton Anarchist Black Cross (ABC) are attempting to aid this comrade by establishing a stipend of money and stamps for him to obtain necessity items and for him to continue his jailhouse lawyer activities. If you are interested in how you can become involved in aiding this imprisoned comrade, please contact:

Raze the Walls!  
2351 College Station Rd.  
Box 523  
Athens, GA  
30605  
U.S.A.

Moncton ABC-SG  
P.O. Box 25103  
Moncton, NB  
E1C 9M9  
Canada

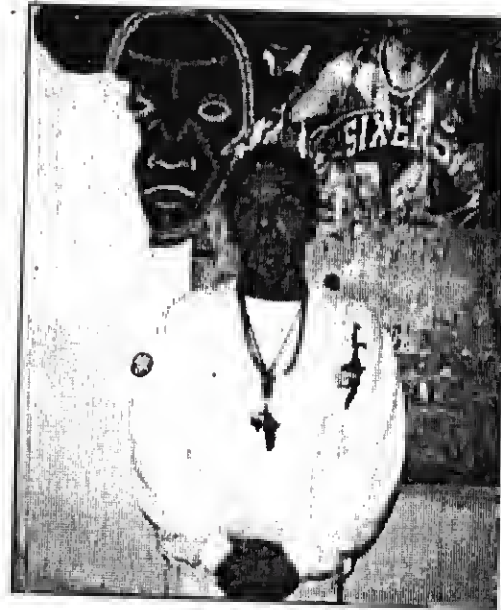
Crossroads Support Network - South  
1066 Ralph D. Abernathy Blvd. SW  
Box 232  
Atlanta, GA  
30310

You can also contact Sekou directly to show your support at:

Sekou Cinque T.M. Kambui  
(s/n) William J. Turk, #113058  
P.O. Box 5107 (1/26)  
Bullock Correctional Facility  
Union Springs, AL  
36089  
U.S.A.

**An Injury To One Is An Injury To All!**

## *Support Class War and Political Prisoners*



Sekou Cinque T.M. Kambui (s/n William J. Turk) is a New Afrikan political prisoner currently serving two consecutive life sentences for crimes he did not commit. Sekou has already spent twenty years of his life behind bars on trumped up charges of murdering two white men in Alabama in 1975.

Sekou is of Afrikan/Cherokee heritage, born on September 6, 1948 in Gasden, Alabama. He was raised by his mother, grandparent and aunt in Detroit, Harlem, New York, and Birmingham, Alabama, respectively. He is presently 49 years old. Throughout the 1960s Sekou participated in the Civil Rights movement, organizing youth for participating in demonstrations and marches across Alabama and providing security for meetings of Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Sekou is a paralegal professional and had been an active jailhouse lawyer and prisoner's rights activist for more than 20 years.

Sekou became affiliated with the Black Panther Party in 1967 in Chicago and New York. While in Detroit, he became a member of the Republic of New Afrika, before returning to Birmingham. Back in Alabama, Sekou coordinated community organization activity with the Alabama Black Liberation Front, the Inmates for Action (IFA) Defense Committee and the Afro-American People's Party in the mid 1970s. Sekou was also a soldier in the Black Liberation Army (BLA) during these years before his capture.

On January 2, 1975 Sekou was captured in north Birmingham.

ham for allegedly running a yield sign and/or speeding. During this stop a 9mm pistol was found in the car lying between the front seats, supposedly cocked and fully loaded. Subsequent investigation by police on the scene discovered that the pistol was listed as stolen during a Tuscaloosa, Alabama, murder. A wide ranging investigation followed, which included inquiries into his personal relationship with a white woman. At one point during the investigation, while being transported, Sekou was told by one of the investigators, "...we don't really give a damn whether you committed these crimes or not, but you should have because we're gonna hang your ass with them anyway..." Sekou was falsely arrested and charged with the murder of two white men: a KKK official from Tuscaloosa, Alabama and a multi-millionaire oil man out of Birmingham.

It's not surprising that Sekou was found guilty of both murders in separate trials. Did Sekou have a chance of being found innocent? If one considers the nature of the case in that there was a Black man standing accused of killing two white men in Alabama of 1975, then the initial conclusion must be "no." But when that Black man is considered an "Uppity Nigger" out to cause trouble by the White power structure, coupled with the subsequent (and what can be assumed, continual) involvement of the FBI, our initial conclusion becomes a proven fact. On this basis alone, Sekou was presumed guilty.

Despite immense pre-trial publicity, the court denied a motion for a change of venue. An appeals court later affirmed this decision citing examples of ineffectiveness of the counselor. In fact, the nature of this case was so intense that during a 1985 investigation of the crime; persons in Tuscaloosa vividly recalled details of the murder, the accused (Sekou) and the entire issue of the killing. Major witnesses in both cases admitted during this same investigation that they had been forced to testify against Sekou and had been repeatedly visited by certain members of the Birmingham Police Department, as well as the Jefferson County Sheriffs Department. Defense witnesses in the first trial were so terrified after continuous threats and racial intimidation by the Birmingham Police for providing alibi testimony that they fled Alabama, leaving Sekou without a defense for his second trial. To this day Sekou has never

been placed at or near either murder scene, no murder weapon was found, nor any direct evidence offered to connect Sekou to the murders. The pistol which he was captured with has never been conclusively linked to the crimes.

Sekou's legal challenges to both convictions have been continuously threatened by the Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) through the seizure of legal material and mail, repeated retaliatory transfers and threats to interfere with pending parole dates.

For over twenty years now, Sekou has been held captive in Alabama. He is well known to nearly every Warden, Regional Coordinator and higher level officials in the ADOC. As a jailhouse lawyer, his legal reputation precedes him at every institution. In fact, many prisoners owe their freedom to Sekou's legal efforts on their behalf. He has won numerous other civil actions regarding medical malpractice, abusive treatment, abusive segregation, abusive prison conditions; all of which have earned him nothing but retaliatory transfers and continuing unabated enmity by officials of the ADOC. It is absolutely impossible to relate the depth of hostility encountered by Sekou personally, and by his family from not only the ADOC but also from the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles. Every attempt made to appeal his original conviction has been stymied by missing trial transcripts, illegal confiscation of lawbooks and legal research/trial preparation material, etc.

In the last ten years, Sekou has been up for parole six times and has been denied each time and set off. The most recent hearing, December of 1997, resulted in another "hit" - Sekou cannot go before the board again for another 3 years. Prior to every parole consideration there has been a punitive transfer and an escalation of harassment due to a legal action taken by Sekou on behalf of other prisoners.

It is apparent that the state of Alabama wishes this comrade to die in prison. All the reasons cited by the parole board for declining to release Sekou have been shown by him to be illegal and discriminatory. The board routinely releases prisoners with worse prison records and more severe offenses than what Sekou is charged